9 o'clock on the evening of Thursday, Dec 29, arr ved here at 7 o'clock last evening, making the passage in 13 days 22 hours. She was detained at Liverpool 35 hours beyond her regular time for sailing, in coasequence of the low tides, which rendered it impossible for her to leave her dock. She arrived at Sandy Hask as 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and was detained there by fog until 4 o'clock P. M.

evening of Monday, 26th uit.

The steamship City of Glasgew arrived at Liverpoel

change to note in the markets, and little of importance of the the Visions note resolved. Convantinopic on the 15th in political affairs. Lord Palmerston, it will be seen, returns to office.

According to the Kölnische Zeitung, corbon develop-ments are coming to light which indicate that Russia has

Odessa letters of the 8th, state positively that the Jazon dib, Russian 90 gun ship, was destroyed at the Battle of nope. The official bulletins do not mention this lass. The ship was bravely attacked by a Turkish frigate, and both the loss they sustained at Sinope, in ships, munitions and

details to hand of past events do not bear out the

claimed by the Russians.

Two levies of recruits were made in Poland on the nights of November 24 and December 8, at the rate of 8 men in 1,000, and the luckless conscripts were forthwith sent off inder escort to Kiew, to be drafted into the fleet on the Black Sea and the army in the Cancasus Part of the Russian force in Poland has been ordered to join the assay in Wallachia. From Bucharest, 15th, we learn that the past three days large masses of troops had been marching upon Lesser Wallachia, and that Prince Gorchskoff had taken the command; and at Constantinople a telegraphic dispatch from Omer Pashs, dated 8th, states that he is aware

e intention of these movements is to attack Kalefat The European residents of Smyrna have collected 305,000 francs to send to the Frank volunteers in the Turkish army. The Governor of Smyrna and the French Consul General have given orders to seize all incendiary publications com

On the 11th the anniversary of the birth of Mahomet was celebrated with very great splendor at Constantinople.

The Peace party at Constantinople are using their utmost exertions to get Halil Pasha into office.

It was very generally reported in the Principalities that an armistice during the winter months would be agreed on.

But this would enable Russia to take the field in spring with not much short of 180,000 men.
It appears that the Moldavo-Wallachian milicia, recently

the field against the Turks. They are therefore to be em ployed to do garrison duty in the Principalities. Russia has appointed M. de Fonton as Imperial Comissioner in Servia and has given an evasive answer to

the Servian complaint respecting the dangerous preximity of the ex Prince Milosch to the Servian frontige. The ex-Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia are to receive a usion from Russia of 1,000 ducats (over \$2,000) a month, and the Czar undertakes to pay off Prince Ghika's debts. amounting to 50,000 ducats.

Kiliz, which he had sent toward the Crimea, and has sent in their room a part of Osten Sacken's force. The Russian

Izzet Pasha, the v. teran Governor of Belgrade, died on

German newspapers pretond that Turkey considers all the treaties between her and Russia void now, and annuled; thus wishing to treat on wholly new bases: but aside from

RESCHID PASHA'S LETTER REQUESTING THE

ASSISTANCE OF THE FLEETS.

The subjoined is a translation of the official note trans

mitted on Dec. 5 to Lord Stratford and Gen Baraguay

"It was announced to the Embassadors some days since, by an official note, that Russian ships of war had been seen cruising in the vicinity of Sinope. The steamship Taif has just arrived from that locality, and the Captain reports that on Wednesday last, 19th Sepher, (Nov. 20.) three Russian three deckers, two two deckers and two frigates entered the port of Sinope and attacked a division of the Ottoman fleet anchored there, and consisting of six feintly and those correction.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REFRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan 12, 1854.

The SPEAKER laid before the House, in reply to the esclution of the 2d January, a message from the Presi-

The SPEAKER laid before the House, in reply to the resolution of the 2d January, a message from the President of the United States, communicating the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, and the orders to our naval officers connected therewith last year, issued in relation to the protection of American Fisheries on the British coast. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Among the documents is a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Commodore Shubrick, dated July 14 last. After giving the history of the fishing and navigation rights secured by our citizens under treaty with Great Britain, he says: "If on any occasion you discover attempts making to deprive any of our citizens of their just rights, you will respectfully but firmly remnastrate, and if persisted in you will take such steps as in your judgment will be best calculated to cheek and prevent the interference, never resorting to violence except as a matter of self defense and necessity. All courtesy and respect will be shown to the armed vessels of England and France. On Sept 24 the Secretary writes to Commodore Shubrick: Your accounts of the squadron under your command have been perused with much satisfaction, the promptaess, energy and cheerful zeal exhibited by yourself and all "under your command, reflect credit on the service and "entitle you to the commendation of your Government."

The House resumed consideration of the resolution reported yesterday from the Committee on Printing, proposing to print 50,000 copies of the Componition of the Census infor the Census infor

ed 400 pages. Mr. MEACHAM moved an amendment providing for

Mr. MÉACHAM moved an amendment providing for one hundred thousand copies. He said the Consus information had been collected at a cost of \$1,500,000 in the large book form, which not one person in a thousand can see. He, therefore, wished to give the proposed compendium the largest circulation.

Mr. EASTMAN opposed the amendment. He thought the large volume was full of errors, as far as his observation extended, he would mention only one; the Wisconsin district, which he represents, contains sixteen Counties, but the census gives it but ten. The population of 1850 in Grant County was 16,000, but the Census gives it only 9,500.

Mr. WASHBURN (III) who represented a District adjoining, (Eastman,) asked whether the gentleman had discovered anything to show the value of the mineral produc-

ered anything to show the value of the mineral productions in that section.

Mr. EASTMAN replied—He had not said there was not a
single figure to show there is not a pig of lead or a pound
of mineral in Northern Wisconsin or Illinois.

Mr. STANTON (Ky.) explained—The statistics of industry are not embraced in the printed Census, the last Congress having excluded them

Mr. EASTMAN repeated—The Census is full of errors.

H, necording to the old adage, "there cannot be too much
"of a good thing," so there cannot be too little of a bad
thing

Mr. BISSELL said that, though the Census might be full of errors, it was as correct as any similar document heretofore or hereafter to be published. He wished the information it contains to be brought to the level of comprehension throughout the country, and therefore favored the

pending amendment.

Mr. STRAUB said he could not vote for the proposition unless the mineral productions, in which more than half the States are interested, shall be embraced in the compen-Mr. SKELTON advocated the amendment. He was

Mr. SKELTON advocated the amendment. He was opposed to the distribution of books among members in any form, but was favorable to the distribution of the largest amount of intelligence among the people.

Mr. FLORENCE was in favor of the amendment, and paid a high compliment to the former Census Superintenden. Mr. Kennedy. He took occasion to ray he was detained from the House yesterday by indiaposition, had he been present he should have voted for the resolution tendering thanks and a medal to Ingraham. Amendment agreed to —Yeas 114, Nays 54. Resolution adopted.

Mr. HOUSTON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back with amendments the Senate bill in relation to the mode of paying Senators; they make the accounts auditable at the Treasury Department instead of by a Committee of the Senate.

Mr. BAYLY favored the Senate bill, and said, considering the relations of the two Houses, this body ought not to assume guardianship over the Senate as to the mode of auditing the Contingent Fund.

Mr. JONES, (Funn.) in reply to Mr. Bayly, said the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill contains an appropriation of \$2.78,000 as a Contingent Fund of the Senate. If the third section of the bill, now before them, should be passed, that whole amount would be taken from the control of the accounting officers of Government, and a new Board of Auditors instituted to pass on disburse

inown as British Honduras; that original error the Sanator had frequently repeated, and even now he insisted on it. The Senator had preduced no new athority to sustain him the sources had preduced no new athority to sustain him the rors, unless it was the sutharity he found in the recently disclosed dispatches from Eugland. He (Claytoq) was much supprised at the total ignorance of this subject displayed in these British dispatches. A change had taken place in the ministry, and a young Secretary of State was called to differ there who possibly knew very little of this intricate subject; and under these circumstances he had supposed there was some error or mistake in these recent dispatch. He had addressed a note to Mr. Crampton, sexing the bear of the subject; and under these circumstances he had supposed there was some arror or mistake in these recent dispatches; or any possible that the British Honduras formed part of political control of the property of the

should be passed, that whole amount would be taken from
the control of the accounting officers of Government, and
a new Board of Auditors instituted to pass on disbursements of the Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. MACE opposed the Senate bill. He was against
the loose mode of legislation proposed by the Senate. According to it, a man might be allowed for a suit of clothes
or a buggy. Five thousand dollars were allowed for the
entertainment of Kossuth out of the Senate's contingent
funds, and one hundred thousand, he supposed, would be
drawn for the entertainment of Kossuth. They were all
honorable men, but yet, legislation should be with a view
to prevent fraud.

Mr. TAYLOR (Ohio) said, in consequence of the Honse

ment there which she held by the same tondency as the gentleman did his farm—the right to possess, use and occupy, but without any political supreme power or dominion. Her title to Ruatan was different. There she was possessed of absolute political dominion. As much so as in the City of London. The Senator from Michigan would persist in viewing Ruatan as one of the dependencies of the Belize. With as much propriety might be call Jameica a dependency of some private gentleman's settlement. He described what the dependencies of the Belize were. They consisted of an island called George's Key, and a small cluster of islands where English shipping could be repaired, &c., at times when the main land could not be approached for that purpose. These dependencies were named and described in the treaty of London and his counter statement to Balwer's declaration, he confided the dependencies to more particular ones. The Senator, in his desire to make him out wreng, had involved himself in absurdities which might hereafter prove embarrassing. If he sat down, the Senator said, he was too short, if he stood up, the Senator thought him too tall. In the exchange of ratifications of the treaty, Bulwer declared that the Belize and its dependencies were not included. He answered that Central America and its dependencies were included. What was gained or lost here by either party! He put it to any one as a question of law in a controversy. A declares I claim all black acre and its appurtenances, and B says, I claim all black scre and its appurtenances. Neither party s rights will be affected by their declarations when the case comes into Court. At the time he received bulwer's declaration, he was much annoyed by it and said that he would not exchange ratifications with him in the treaty. But friends finally persuaded him that he would be doing wrong and would be henerable men, but yet, legislation should be with a view to prevent fraud.

Mr. TAYLOR (Ohio) said, in consequence of the House delaying to act on this bill, Senators have not been able to draw their pay. There was not good sense in the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Bayly) on this subject; the bill proposed to make the Secretary of the Senate the disbursing Agent—requiring him to give bonds and additional compensation for such services, but the Committee on Weys and Means say, in effect; the Senate shall not pay its own officers, and require the Secretary to do his duty for nothing. The House has better reform at home, before going abroad to the Senate. He could not see what objection there could beto the bill.

During the debate, it was said that the Secretary of the Senate received a salary of \$3,000, and the Clerk \$1,500, the latter always having performed the disbursing duty, for which it was now proposed to pay the Secretary \$1,000.

Mr. CLINGMAN said, if he were a Senator, he should vete against the bill, he was opposed to any change, and was willing the mency should remain in the Treasury, to he drawn out as now, instead of being at the command of the Secretary; the Senate should be paid off as the House members are.

The first reversingent about being voted on

members are.

The first amendment about being voted on,
Mr. BAYLX remarked—As there was to be a quarrel between the two. Houses he wanted to see who would make it, and, therefore, called for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. HOUSTON replied—There is no quarrel.

The House struck out, by 126 to 54, the following section of the Senate bill: and said that he would not exchange ratifications with him in the treaty. But friends finally persuaded him that he would be doing wrong and would be greatly blamed, if he permitted such a matter to cause the loss of the last chance of getting clear of British influence in Central America. This consideration induced him to receive the declaration and to make a counter one, informing Bulwer that it was not to be replied to. In this counter declaration he stated that the treaty was flot to be considered altereed or changed by it, and he told Bulwer, further, that he (Bulwer) had no power to propose any change in the treaty, all of which Bulwer assented to, and admitted exchanging ratifications on it, to show further, that Great Britain, before the treaty, was made thoroughly te understand that she was to agree not

of the Senate bill:

That the accounts of the Secretary of the Senate of his disbursements of money on account of the Contingent Fund, when passed by the Countities, to audit and control the expenses and certified as having been so passed by the Chairman of the Committee, shall be deemed conclusive on all officers of the Trevery Department.

The other amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

Adjourned.

## LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

SENATE .... ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1854. Petitions in favor of the Maine Law were presented.
Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill providing for the foundtion of a new Judicial District in New York City.
He also gave notice of a resolution instructing our Repterestatives in Congress to exert their power for an
quitable distribution of the pualic lands among the old

assented to, and admitted exchanging ratioactors on it, to show further, that Great Britain, before the treaty, was made thoroughly to understand that she was to agree not to colonize, occupy, or fortify any part of Central America. He quoted from the report of an interview between Lord Palmerston and Mr. Lawrence in 1849, and from correspondence between the same. Since the treaty Great Britain has made a like declaration, and he was somewhat surprised to find Lord Clarendon asserting the right of Great Britain to continue her Protectorate over the Mesquito Coast. He thought that during this controversy the Senator had felt the full force and weight of a precedent which stood in his path, but in respect to which he had said nothing. He meant the protocol to the treaty with Mexico. The Mexican Government regarded that protocol as restoring the treaty to what it was before amended by the Senate—yet President Polk did not send it to the Senate, nor did he make it public for a year after, when it was sent to the States.

Mr. BAKR introduced a bill providing for the election of the Commissioners of Emigration by the people.

Also a bill to prevent the Harlem Railroad Company allowing the use of their tracks in New York City to other Companies.

On motion of Mr. BROOKS, a resolution was adopted remestive an explanation from the Governor why the

On motion of Mr. BROOKS, a resolution was adopted requesting an explanation from the Governor why the New York Policemen, Kennedy and Smith were pardoned.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Commerce to correspond with the War Department as to what was done with the \$50,000 appropriated for the improvement of the Hudson River.

Bills were introduced relative to the Nineteenth Ward Park and in relation to Encroachments on the Harbor of New York.

New York.

The Governor's Message was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. D. LÖZIER took the floor and argued in jo liftee tion of his bids at the sitting of the Board.

ASSEMBLY. The floure proceeded to the consideration of bills on the general order.

## NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE

The day has passed without any revenuent in either Heuse on the question of Mr. Price's shability for the office of Governor of New-Jersey. The Governor of New-Jersey. The Governor of New-Jersey are putting their heads together on the subject, and a move is hourly expected. The law gives ten days for the meeting of the two Houses for the as-lection of the Committee to the selection of the Committee to the reexpected. The law gives ten days for the meeting of the two Houses for the aelection of the Committee to try the case; doubts are, however, expressed whether this will be the plan by which the question will be discosed of. The pendency of the question will not interfere with the inauguration, which, by the Constitution, takes place on Tuesday next. Both Houses this afternoon appointed committees to make arrangements for the inauguration.

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Bostos, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1854.

Gov. Washburn was inaugurated to day and delivered his message, which is almost exclusively local in character. He alludes to the fisheries, and expreses the hope that Congress will protect them—congratulates the people on the Bourishing condition of every branch of commerce. &c. The finances of the State are in a favorable condition, but increased expenses call for a loan of \$200,000 to make up a deficit in the year 1833. On the Liquor Law the Message says: That society has a right to protect itself from any vice that tends to undermine its foundation is a maxim which few would controvert, nor would it be more seriously contested that, if necessary for this purpose, laws may be aimed at the cause of an acknowledged evil instead of dealing with its effects alone.

E. M. Wright, of East Hampton, was chosen Secretary of State, and J. H. Loud, of Flymouth, State Treasurer.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Washington, Thursday, Jan 12, 1854.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Magnetic Telegraph Company from Washington to New York, the usual dividend of a per cent was declared, payable at the office the Treasurer in Philadelphia, on and after the 19th inst.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA. HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 12-9 P. A. The Cambria has not yet made her sppearance off the port. A heavy rain storm is prevailing

THE RAILROAD TROUBLES AT ERIE. BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1854. The rumor of fresh riots at Eric is unfounded. The night before last a parcel of drunken rowdies went to Mr. Trany's house, and demanded to know if he was there, pretending to have a warrant for his arrest. A report having reached Erie that Mr. Kasson was going up the line on that night,

a party also went to the depot to arrest him.

There are rumors current that the Council have agreed to let the railroad track be laid to within 100 rods of the Er.e. and Cleveland Road, but they need confirmation.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA. Thursday, Jan 12, 1854.

The suit against the city for damages on account of the hurning of Hart's building in the winter of 1852, on account of frozen fire-plugs, has terminated in a verdict for the city.

STRIKE OF COAL MINERS, &c

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1854.

The strike among the miners in the Cumberland region continues. They demand an advance of five cents on a tun till the Canal opens and then ten cents additional, making fifty cents a tun.

The Coal trade of last week was only 7,400 tuns.

We have no mail to night south of Washington.

WEECK OF THE SHIP CHAUSCET JEROME, JR -The ship Chauncey Jerome, Jr. went ashore, off the tavern houses at Long Branch, during a heavy fog, at 64 o'clock yesterday morning. The captain and four seamen left the ship at 11 A M, and came up to the City on board the steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, to obtain assistance. At time the captain left, the fore and main maste had been cut away, and the crew and passengers were being got off by the suri-boats. Eighteen of the female passengers had been easily conveyed to the shore.

The Chauncey Jerome left Liverpool on the 7th Decamber, with merchandise and fifty passengers to E gio & Hazzard of this City; at the time she went ashore she was in charge of a New York p lot. The ship is about 1,150 tuns burden, was built in 1852 at East Haddam, Connecticut. She is valued at \$65,000, and insured in Wall-st. in the Atlantic, Mercantile, Sun, Commercial, and Reliance

the Atlantic. Mercantile, Sun, Commercial, and Reliance offices. Her cargo consists of the following:

1 case hardware, 6 casks chain, 30 do. earth-mware, 5 0 bdls sheet from 7 cases steel, 5 hales 11 casks alins, 10 pds, earth-mware, 15 do. do. 5 crates do. 4 plgs mdee, 13 cases do. 52 borres in plates, 30 tes, powder, 8 casts mdee 245 tune pig from 2 plgs mdee, 25 casks do. 15 tes, chemicals, 36 do. 4 da ash, 17 bags feathers, 1,261 bars rail from, 15 crates? Casts entertherware, 65 do. 5 do. 2, 2 bales course wools, 260 kegs chemicals, 25 boxes do., 1000 boxes tin plates, 10 cases after a cast hardware, 3 casks vices, 5 pkgs, bardware, 10 do. mdee, 50 crates earth-mware, 60 cases mdee, 14 do. and and 20 casts hardware, 1 cases mdee, 18 pkgs do., 4 cases hardware, 5 pkgs earth-mware, 1 cases mdee, 18 pkgs do., 4 cases hardware, 6 pkgs earth-mware, 1 cases mdee, 16 mayle, 14 cases and 20 considered, 10 do. 7 do. chala, 5 pkgs hardware, 6 tes soda sh 3 cs. msize, 4 pkgs do. do. 2 da hardware, 12 water carriberware, 1 box do., 31 packsage do., and 16 gb bars water, 17 pkgs coarse mdee, 30 do. carlibermare, 10 mayle, 10 cases mdee, 18 ms do. 16 do. 60, 5 bales carpeting, 1 do. coarse mdee, 30 chila, 5 pkgs hardware, 12 water, 17 pkg coarse mdee, 30 do. carlibermare, 12 as cases coarse, 10 kms, 30 do. 40 do. 40 do., 16 blate oursburgs; 1 case mdee, 30 do. 41 casks emery, 30 pkgs mdee, 9 bas do, 94 bdla. tu 4 11 crates carliberware, 5 bales coarse mdee, 30 pkgs, mdee, 20 do., 20 cases do., 1 box floor cloth, 5 cases mdee, 30 pkgs, mdee, 20 do., 15 cases do., 51 bkgs, 300 sacks salt, 5 cases mdee, 50 do., 1,555 sacks salt.

We avere muchle to learn the extent of the insurance up.

We were unable to learn the extent of the insurance up

The ship has gone ashore on a hard sandy beach, and may possibly be got off: when the Captain left she had four feet of water in her hold. He returned last evening with the steamboats Titan and Achilles and two wrecking schooners

THE UNFORTUNATE STAFFORDSHIRE,-We learn that a The CNFORTUSATIE STAFFORDSHIRE.—We learn that a Halifax paper of late date, which contained the whole particulars of the loss of the Staffordshire, was seen in this city yesterday, but what subsequently became of it no one seems to know. The account states that the ship struck on the southern part of Blonde Rock, but soon came struck on the southern part of Blonde Rock, but soon came off, and when about five miles from the rock, she was observed to be making water rapidly. The boats were got out and alongside, and Capt Richardson, who was confined to his state room, by an injury received a short time before, was removed from his bed and placed upon the cabin table, ready to be taken into the boats. The passenger assembled around him, regardless of their own fate, and could not be persuaded to go into the boats. When some assembled ground him, regardless of their own fate, and could not be persuaded to go into the boats. When some of the men were sent by the mate to bring the Captain, the ship settled so fast that they were compelled to retreat for their lives. At the gangway they forced a female passenger into one of the boats. Scarcely had they cleared the ship, when she went down and sunk in twenty-five fathems of water, five miles from the land. The ship was in charge of the mate when she struck.

[Boston Courier, 12th.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE ERIE AFFAIR-We find the following excellent article in The St. Louis Intelligencer of

the 7th:

"We received last night the following dispatch from an extensively known and reliable gentleman of New-York City, with instructions to publish the same:

"The leading merchants of New-York City are making arrangements to deliver goods in Wheeling at less freight than from Philadelphia during the interruption at Erie?

"We are really gratified by this intelligence. We hope the course of action marked out by the New-York merchants may be imitated by merchants, business men and travelers throughout the country, north, south, east and west. Let no citizen of any other State—particularly of any Wortern State—put his foot on Pennsylvania soil, or spend one penny with a Pennsylvania farmer, manufacturer, merchant, strambors, railrond, canal or stage company, tavern keeper, barber, or hack driver, or seller of canoies, cold pies and peanuts—so long as the atrocities at Erie, in that State, are upheld or tolerated. Strike at the peckets of the illiberal and narrow souled upholders of the Erie infamy; for then you will pierce their hearts! The sympathy of Philadelphia with the Erie rioters is patent and avowed. The 'sympathy' of the Governor of that gracious Commonwealth is sent by electric wires to cheer the Erie riffans. of the Eric infamy; for then you will pierce their hearts! The 'sympathy' of Philadelphia with the Eric rioters is patent and avowed. The 'sympathy' of the Governor of that gracious Commonwealth is sent by electric wires to cheer the Eric ruffians. The tone of the Press of that State is corrupted by the same horrible influences. And all that sympathy rests on a 'dollar' basis. The interruption in the line of the Lake Shore road at Eric, compels the travel and trade of the West, in avoiding the Eric war, the tunnils and delays, and expenses in passing the break in the line that is enforced at Eric, compels that trade and travel to take the railroad from Cleveland to Philadelphia, instead of proceeding by Dunkirk and Buffalo to New York! Such is the only apparent motive of the conduct of the Eric sympathisers of Philadelphia, It is to drive reluctant travel through the State of Pennsylvania, and make it pay tribute to Pennsylvania cities, hotels, railroads and merchants! It is a mean, mercenary and selfish motive; and the 'sympathy' generated for their riotous brethren at Eric is altogether a 'dollar' sympathy. Therefore, we say, strike back at the same point—the pecket—the home of the dollar, and bring the sympathisers to their senses. The medicine, emergetically administered, will care. I hands off, feet off, money off! Don't touch Pennsylvania soil. By the way, there is one other way to reach those Philadelphia sympathisers with the Algerines of Eric. Let all Western mambers of Congress feel instructed by the united, the manimous, the imperative voice of all their constituents, without regard to sect or party, to act, vote and speak in a body, now and for all time to come, for the creation of a United States Mint at New York City—or for the removal of the United States Mint at New York City—or for the removal of the United States Mint at New York City—or for the removal of the United States Mint at New York City—or for the removal of the United States Mint at New York City—or for the removal of the United Stat

STRUCUSE THIRTY FOUR YEARS AGO, -Some one has cabuned the following. It originally appeared in The

Plowley, a paper once published at Albany:

"A Post Office has been established, by the name of Syracuse, in the town of Salina and County of Onondaga, at the place formerly called Corinth, situated on the Great Western Canal, at its junction with the North Turnpike, one mile from the Salt Springs, in said County.

"JOHN WILKINSON, P. M. "Spracuse, March 2, 1829,"

This John Willelmson is somewhat extensively known as the "great railroad man" of Central New York. The letter bearing his signature is dated the 8th of March, and as an illustration of ancient expedition, it should be stated arrived at Albany the 1st of April. It was probably the only letter in the bag from Syracuse for Albany.

The number of militis in the United States, according to a document lately furnished to Congress, is as follows: Maine, 44,665; New Hampshire, 27,667; Massachusetts, 101,781; Vermont, 29,151; Khode Island, 13,453; Connecticut, 57,719; New York, 201,452; New Jersey, 39,171; Pennsylvania, 276,070; Delaware, 9,220; Maryland, 46, 564; Virginia, 124,002; North Carolina, 79,448; South Carolina, 55,105; Georgia, 57,312; Alabama, 44,331; Louisia, 56,568; Wissian, 26,688; Tennessee, 71,252; Kenins. 3.5,305 Georgie 5, 70,782 Alayada, 44,301; Loddsin, 43,501; Mississi p., 70,685; Teanessee, 71,235; Kentucky, 88,629; Onio, 176,455; Indiana, 53,310; Illinois, 82,134; Missouri, 61,000; Arkansas, 17,137; Michigan, 60,017; Florida, 12,122; Texas, 19,776; Wisconsin, 32,203; District of Columbia, 1,248 Total of militiatin the United States, 1,9,2,782, or probably, with full resums from all the States, two millions.

The Marke Law is Casada.—The different Counties and Townships are determined not to wait for the passage of a general prohibitory Liquor Law, but are taking the matter into their own hands. In another colours we publish a prehibitory law passed by the Township of Sidney, and meny other townships at throughout the Province are following the example; indeed we have every reason to believe that before the end of the year, "Rum trafficking." Townships will be the expection and not the rule, as at present. The following paragraph is from The Canada Christian Advances.

Christian Advocate;
"The Township Council of Darlington have passed a Be-Law probabiling the ret all sele of interiorating Liquors, and whar is better, the restrict." (Kingston (C. W.) Commercial Advertises,

SKETCHES OF LECTURES.

THE THEORY OF VEGETATION.

THE THEORY OF VEGETATION.

BY PROF. MAPIS.

Last evening there was a lecture delivered as above at the Mechanic's Institute, No. 1 Bowery, before a crowded andie, "ce. The lecturer said: I have a peculiar pleasure in addr. Seing this Institute, the first before which I ever in addr. For some two or three years I spent all my evenings in your Institute, and I have some most pleasant recollections, onnected with its history. My subject is a difficult one to "neet before a mixed andience, so as to make it neither to, practical nor too general. I will state principles, and illus, 'date them by some anoxides. The crops of one year farm, 'the raw material for the creation of those of the next. No puriele of matter can ever be annihilated. For example, 28 per cent, of the dry material of every vegetable is carbon; though the vegetable be decemposed the carbon is not loss, but pervales the atmosphere as carbonic acid gas. We may look at the atmosphere as carbonic acid gas. We may look at the atmosphere as carbonic acid gas. The translong 2 per cent, contains several constituents, most of back this carbon into the vegetable. The remaining 2 per cent. contains several constituents, most of them mineral. There are in nature sixty three simple elements, so far as we know: of these fourteen only are to be found in organic Nature. For instance, a piece of wood has two classace of ingredients; let, the organic, which once existed in organized Nature; they may be said to be carbon hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. When we burn the wood, all the carbon passes into the sir. The hydrogen is found in water, and the same quantity now exists that existed on the first day of creation, and has always exist d, either as water, steam, organs. Burn the wood and the organic portion passes up the chimney: but when the carbon dissolved in oxygen, loses its heat, it becomes heavier than air, and sinks to the earth. The inorganic portion remains in the grate pan, as lime, soda, potesh, magnesia, silica, oxide of iron, oxide of marganese, alumn, &c. Without these the plant could not be created, heretofore, the art of the farmer consists Imme, soda, potesh, magnesia, silica, oxide of tron, oxide of manganese, alumna, &c. Without these the plant could not be created, heretofore, the art of the farmer consists not only in supplying the organic, but in allowing the plant to call on nature's great store house for the inorganic constituents. On the outside of every rattan, or coon stalk, a glazed surface is observed; this exposed to head, will become glass, being silicon. Glass with an alkali is soluble; if too much alkali be added in making it, it soon becomes dull. No truly practical farmer will allow his corn to lodge; he will apply (if needed) an alkali which will sufficiently dissolve the silicon to enable the stalk to take enough of this glassy matter to strengthen an apple tree he will take silicate of lime, because lime is good for apples; but for a pear tree he will use silicate of potash. The bones of animals contain phosphate of lime. In the Mohawk and Genesee Valleys, where thirty bashels of wheat were reaped per acretairty years ago, there are now only twelve and a half. Way! Because wheat requires phosphate of lime; but the cows fed there require it also to make their bones, and the phosphate required for the wheat is carried away in every animal and pail of milk that is brought to this market. The farmers now begin to use bone dust dissolved in sulphuric acid; it must be dissolved, because a plant cannot take a hard particle, and bits it as we would a bisout. The organic portion, it is to this market. The latimers how begin to hese bone dust dissolved in sulphuric acid; it must be dissolved, because a plant cannot take a hard particle, and bite it as we would a biscuit. The organic portion, it is true, must be received from the atmosphere, but generally the cultivator can assist, thus, there is in the atmosphere ammonia, a composition of nitrogen and hydrogen; the rain water washes it out of the atmosphere to the ground, the muscles of animals contain nitrogen, when heavyed they go to make ammonia; but the clay (or alumina) and the carbon in the soil most readily receive the ammonia, and the carbon in the soil most readily receive the ammonia, and the carbon in the soil most readily receive the ammonia of a growing plant will. After a shower a garden will look brighter than if you pour as much well water on it, because the shower brought down ammonia; but if you put a little sulphate of ammonia in the well water on it, because the shower brought down ammonia; but if you put a little sulphate of ammonia in the well water it will do as well. Now the way the good farmer will help the process is by disintegrating his soil, so as present as much as possible of the clay and carbon to the ammonia, and have the greatest quantity of it received by the soil. Where did the soil come from? We may regard the do as well. Now the way the good farmer will help the process is by disintegrating his soil, so as present as much as possible of the clay and carbon to the ammonia, and have the greatest quantity of it received by the soil. Where did the soil come from? We may regard the whole earth as originally a mass of rocks, crumbled away by the action of water, sun and air, to form the soil. The first growth would be a most containing carbon, taken from the atmosphere; the most decays, and the carbon becomes part of the soil; higher classes of plants succeed, and are added to the soil in turn. What the farmer has to do is to supply the soil with what it wants, as cheaply as possible. The more plants decay in a soil the more earbon it receives, and therefore the more easily it retains the gases presented to it. As to a seed, it contains a large amount of matter ready to supply the organic part of the plant; so the young plant finds all its food in the seed; but, when grown emough, it calls for inorganic food, and that it gets from the soil. It is a mistake among farmers to suppose that these menures filter down through the soil so as to be in a great part lost; they decompose and become gases. Then the deeper they are placed the more routs they will manute in rising. Passing up through twelve inches they will do four times as much good as through three. There is never any drouth where the soil is woll disintegrated, because a cold surface is there presented, on which the atmosphere necessarily deposits water—as you will see water collect, under the hottest san, on the outside of a cold pitcher. This water in the acid dissolves the inorganic matter and thus fructifies the plant. We may analyze a plant, but let us try to reconstruct it, of the same materials, and weight nor measure, which we call the principle of life, and which have down a tree—it always runs up. The moistare is carried off from a tree by the blasts over it, but the carbon, &c., which it holds, remain. Twelve gallons per minute of air are rendered by each cach was originally posonous, unto removas have made it a fine fruit. The pollen from a red ear of corn will blow over all the field and hybridize all the rest. I have exemised pollen and found it to consist of small balloons alled with hydrogen so formed that they travel through the air tid they meet one of their kind. A thousand epple pits of the same tree will all give different truits: to have the same fruit a graft must be used. After giving a goed deal of information such as the above, the lecturer concluded with an encomiam on agriculture and its importance to the nation. He continued thus: We in large cities think we are wielding the destinies of the nation, but we are wrong; we are no more than brokers to the agriculturists; three quarters of the country's capital is embarked in Agriculture. All the activity in our large cities is only for the purpose of supplying our farmers with the commoditte they require from abroad. One half of a per cent, added to the agricultural products of our country, would be a better mine of wealth than California. The stupid son is generally kept on the farm, and the bright ones sent to college; but they came back, in time, to feed on the stupid one. The map of the United States is not on the Battery. We see the successful adventurers in our City, but not the large majority who feid. The corn of the United States will this year be 700 millions of burbels; this, at 50 cents a bushel, is worth 250 millions of dollars; and the corn crop will not compare with the ast crop; the dead longs packed into harels are worth more than all the cotton crop; but the quantity of the latter is registered in the Castom House, and thus we think much of it. The horse shoe nails used by the farmers of our country are worth more than any Hark in New York; and the discoveries in political economy since the days of and thus we think much of it. The horse shoe nails used by the farmers of our country are worth more than any Bank in New York; and the discoverer of a plow that would plow one inch deeper would does more good than all the discoveries in political economy since the days of Bacon. Professor Mapes next alluded to Mr. John Randall's plan for a raised railroad in Broadway, of which a model was exhibited in the Lecture, Room, to which he asked attention. He said, Mr. Randall is not valued as he deserves. He took hold of this whole island, and laid it out from Houston at to King's Bridge, he planted some two thousand monuments, and no man ever yet discovered the thousandth of an inch of error in anything he did. Where one of his monuments is within gunshot, it settles all disputss as to limits. But for him, we would not have the fine streets and avenues which we have. In times gone by, he was hunted, and his life endangered, because he did a public daity. He has been brought before the Sheriff for walking through a man's field to lay out a street, when people laughed at the idea of a street being where Fourteenth now is sooner than five centuries. He foresaw the growth of this City; and wherever his hands touched, there is no crowding; below where he worked we are crowded to bursting. He caa make his ears go at six or rine miles an hour, without any necessity of stopping to take in or let ont passengers. The passenger gets into a tender, which gradually becomes a part of the car, deposits him in it, and then falls off, the car mever slacking speed. It is not subject to the accidents of a thirty mile an hour speed; a wheel or axle may break, but he is still prepared to go on. There are sidewalks to please those who thought the lim too pokery, but I clink they will come down if they ever go up. On Sixthaw, 1,760 persons can be conveyed per hour; Randall can convey 92,919; Broadway now requires 13,186, only 1,171 of Hendall's number; that is at only six miles an hour, and ke can go at nine. Practical business men have l

locked out.

Mr. James Heary, Jr., proposed a vote of thanks to Prof.

Mapes for his instructive lecture. He thought the Institute should heaceforth endeavor to he addressed by matters, not smalterers. The vote was passed unanimously.

MILITARY CONVENTION—Among the resolutions adopted by this body, which was in session in Albany on Tuesday and Wednesday, was one for holding the next State Convention in the City of Kow York. Another in favor of the law which passed through one House last winter. The Convention visited Gov. Seymour on Wednesday even-

FIVE DAYS

Lord Palmerston Returned to Office. Dates: Liverpool and London, Dec. 29; Paris, 28.

The U. S. Mail steamer Baltic, from Liverpool at

The Europa arrived at Liverpool at 81 o'clock on the

on Thursday, Dec. 29, at 4 P M. The news by this arrival is limited, the Christman holidays having prevented business. We have a

## THE TURKISH WAR.

THE GENERAL STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.
LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1853. The Ministers unable to find a Secretary for the Home Department, have made their peace with Lord Palmerston, and he has once more returned to his office. It has not yet cozed out upon what conditions the contending parties were reconciled, but the whole transaction, the sudden bolting of Lord Palmerston on a question of the sham Reform bill, the invectives against him in the official organ of the Ministry, his sudden return to office, and the praises now lavished upon him by the same Times which last week abused him so bitterly, do not in any way do credit either to Lord Aberdeen, or to Lord Palmerston. The astute diplomatist is hated by the Court, and distrusted by the Ministry, yet they cannot do without him. In the Cabinet he is troublesome; out of it dangerous. Such is the conviction of the Ministers, and the impossibility of meeting him successfully in Parliament, was the cause of the submission of Lord Aberdeen, since it is certain that the Ministry has yielded to Lord Palmersten. But it is superfluous to remark, that even the return of the Home Secretary to the Cabinet souncils, will not in any way give more energy to the English policy in the East. The fleet has entered the Black Sea, the Exchange trembled at the idea that Admiral Dundas might sail to Sevastopol and destroy the Russian fleet, but when the Russian Embassador asked for an explanation of this move he got for answer that it was with no hostile intention that the English and French fleets went into the Euxine, but only to prevent a similar disaster to that of Sinope. The Courts of St. James and of the Tuileries remain on the same footing of frientship with the Czar as before, and his fleet is safe, but some thing was of course to be done in order to appease the indignation of the Sultan and of the civilized world: and while the English and French Governments are courting the Czar and betraying the Sultan, the Emperor of Russia is preparing for a general war. It is mavoidable, and while the English Cabinet is blundering and wavering, and negotiating, Russian emissaries and Russian armies are rousing the natious of inner Asia, the Persians, the Affghans, and all the enemies of England. Thus they are preparing a descent of barbarians on the British possessions in India. It is said that the Russian expedition against Khiva is only at five leagues distance from Urgendi, the capital of the Khanat, and should they succeed in taking it, the prestige of the Russian arms, which has dready induced the Shab of Persia to declare war against Turkey, and, as it is reported, even against England, will overawe all the Tartar and Turkoman States from the Chinese wall to the frontiers of Hindostan. In the mean time nothing is left untried to sow the

seeds of discord between England and France; a rupture between Napoleon and Victoria might insure the easy triumph of Russia, not only over Turkey but over England. An article in The Times-which charges the French Embassador, Baraguay d'Hilliers, with having opposed the immediate sailing of the fleet after the defeat of Sinope, in order to intercept the Russian fleet made a very deep impression in Paris, where there is secret about the coolness of Prince Albert toward Louis Napeleon, and about the good wishes of the Queen for the Orleans family. Besides, the instructions of the English Government and the explanations given to the Russian Embassador show clearly that the English had as little intention to do harm to the fleet of the Czar as the French; but Lord Redeliffe, for the second time, over-reached the French Embassador in Constantinople, and put the responsibility of refusing the aid formally claimed by the Sultan upon the shoulders of the Frenchman.

The attacks against Prince Albert daily grow stronger. The Morning Advertiser, The Morning Herald, The Sun, The Daily News, The Atlas and The Patriot, consure his unconstitutional influence in the most severe terms. The Coburg policy is openly denounced, and even the loyalty of the English people does not shield him against public indignation. Yet in Parliament you will not hear any expression of that feeling which pevvades all classes of the people, with the exception of the persons connected with the Exchange and with the Peace Society. Parliament represents the wealth, not the people of Great Britain.

The well-fought duel of Mr. Soulé with the French Embassador, Mr. Turgot, in Madrid, has excited great attention in the aristocratic circles. It is probably the first instance in the annals of diplomacy, of two Embassadors fighting a duel at a foreign Court, and doing it for the criticism on a lady's dress. Yet nobody blames Mr. Soulé ; he behaved like a gentleman, while the French Embassador was in the wrong. Izzet Pasha, the Commander of the important fortress

of Belgrade, has suddenly died, not without suspicion of poison. The affairs of Servia daily grow more complicated. The Prince is faithful to the Sultan, but the great Russian party is daily increasing. The Prince, alarmed by the presence of his rival, the pretender Milosh, in the Russian camp, asked for an explanation from Prince Gorchikoff, and got an evasive answer. while the Milosh party in Servia are canvassing the people for Russia and trying to rouse them against the Porte. The sudden death of Inzet Pasha is very ominous under such circumstances.

The strikes in the manufacturing districts have not yet led to any settlement, but there is a disposition with the masters to give up their combination and to treat individually with the workmen.

The Roman Catholic difficulty in Baden configues. and it seems that it is only a portion of a deeply laid scheme for extending the power of the Roman Catholic clergy in all the German Principalities where there is a dissatisfied mixed population. The princes cannot rely on the Protestant portion of their subjects on account of political reasons, and the priests have therefore every probability of a complete success. A. P. C.

We are totally without news from the seat of war. The

allied fleets have, doubtless, entered the Black Sea, although the public are yet unaware on what day, or with what instructions they entered. This lack of information, which appears so remarkable to Americans, is far from being the sult of accident. The Governments of Europe keep the telegraph in their hands, and suffer nothing to pass over it but what suits their purpose. An authenticated announcement that the fleets had entered the Euxine with hostile

The rumors respecting the properts of peace are contradictory. While some persons math in that the Empe ror of Russia has consented to send a Pieuipotentia y to the Congress at Vienna letters from St. Petersburg state positively that the Caar Insists that the religious que cion hall be arranged between himself and the Sultan without e intervention of the other Powers. It is added that the Emperor has ne objection to send a representative to the Conference, but that he reserves to himself the right to see directly with the Porte on all that relates to the protect of the Greek subjects of Turkey. The latest statement, if it can be relied on, com-

intent, would have caused a sudden depression in the back, but the preparatory rumors that are suffered to fly about for some days, prepare the public mind, and "let down cases"

telegraph on, Dec 22, and states that a dispatch had ! received there from Baron Brick, dated Constantin orth, and was immediately communicated to the Minister of Britaic. France and Russia, to the effect that the Fravilli send a Plenipotentiary to the Conference provided dea Russians evacuate the Principalities. The Embaradors of the three Powers had been instructed to urge on the Sulfan not to inrist on this condition, but to assure him that the lategrity of the Turkish Empire will be maintained, sad the the Principalities shall be restored as soon as the dis-

A - actualizable disputch, of date thee, %, min shea Reschid Pasha had an inters lew with the for an Ministers. He promised to do his nem, at for the fartherance of peace at the Grand Divan which was to meet on the 20th, thought that the part they had taken by Persia and Russia would render an arrangement wery difficult. Both the Turkish Minister in Persia, and the Persian Minister at Constantinople have quitted their posts count vary to the ad-vice of the French and English Ministers 1 as Farks are preparing for an expedition against Sevastope 1.

Confirming the above, we have accounts to om Visana.

24th, that the Persians and Russians have open id a direct communication, and that the Russian General Ye moloil is to command the Persian forces. By advices of the 2d, we also learn that the Persian Beglerbegs have received orders to prepare quarters for the reception of troops. The overland ladian mail brings confermation that the

Shah of Persia had left Teheran with an army numbering 30,000 cavalry, with 1,000 pieces of cannon, and 3,000 camel loads of ammunit on, to cooperate with Russia. At latest ac counts, the army had passed Tabrecz. The Shalt had also sent an envoy to Dost Mahommed to point out the advan ges of his siding with Persia and the Russians.

eg been preparing for the present crisis. A large expedition has been secretly organizing, under presence of a campaign against the Khan of Khiva. For fifteen years east. Russian agents have been busied in organizing the longolian and Kirgesian hordes, supplying them with money and nones and teaching them to act in concert. From this source it is asserted that Russia may obtain the aid of 200,000 irregulars, mostly horsemen, so that if war does break out in earnest between Russia and the Western powers, the war will rage along the entire line of Europe

versels blew up. One of the Turkish admirals aides decemp had died of his wounds at Sevastopol. The Admiral, Osman Pasha, has himself had a limb amputated, and now lies in a dangerous state. The Turks themselves estimate treasure at 20 millions of plastres.

From the army in Asia there are no later reports. The

ing from Greece.

incorporated with the Russian forces, cannot be trusted in

Gen. Lüders has drawn back the garrisons of Ismael and

out pickets are at Radovan, and the Turkish at Choroda The Turks are reported to have moved a great part of their heavy artillery from Kalefat to Widdin.

the evacuation of the principalities demands the indemnif-cation of the costs occasioned by the war.

of the Ottoman fleet anchored there, and consisting of six frigates and three corvettes.

"Although the result of the action is not yet known, considering the situation of our ships and the superior force of the enemy it is presumed that a great disaster has ensued.

The English and French fleets have been sent to the Bosthorus with the sincere intention of praceting the shores of the Ottoman Empire. This recent occurrence proves sufficiently that it is the determination of Russia to ottack, by means of her fleet, those points against which operations may be best directed. The impossibility, however, of defending so vast an extent of coast without a sufficient force in the Black Sea, is sufficiently obvious; and aithough the Sultan's Government has the intention of sending higher the fleet, it will be inadequate to the object in view.

view.

Hence the Sublime Porte considers itself under the necessity of having recourse to the effective solicitade of the two all'ad Governments. This netification is made ac-cordingly, and at the same time to the Embassadors of England and Franco. "Exsents."

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

From The London Trans. Dec. 2A

The intelligence which we anticipated yesterday has now been received in a more distinct form, and we lears that on the 18th inst, the Great Turkish Council was convoked, and that after full discussion is was agreed that the collective note of the four powers should be accepted. The Turkish Government, therefore, consents to make a pleutron utilize to proceed to some neutral capital, not being Vienna, to treat for peace. It accepts the declaration of the four powers that the avacuation of the Principalities is to be considered a some gui now in the negotiation, and that the territorial position of the Russian and Ottoman expires is not to be changed by the war. But, in answer to the question on what terms Tarkey is prepared to treat, it is saided negatively that the declines to renow the treaties existing between the Ottoman empire and Russia before the war. This answer, of course, implies that on the restoration of peace she will consent to the renewal of the amicable relations and corrangerial arrangements of the two Saios in another form, but it also implies, if we are not mistaken, that the se peculiar concessions of the treaties of Kainardji fand of Adrianople, which Russia has endeavored to tarm, to her own aggrandizement and to the subversion of Tur-

the treaty to what it was before amended by the Senate, yet Precident Polk did not send it to the Senate, nor did he make it public for a year after, when it was sout to the House in answer to a call, and accompanied by his reasons for not regarding it as valid. Polk denied the validity of the protocol or its binding course on the United States, as Commissioners had no power to change or alter a treaty from what it was when ratified by the Senate. He (Clayton) afterwards had occasion to defend President Polk and his Commissioners from the charge by the Mexican Government of want of faith in disregarding that protocol. Would the Senator venture the assertion that that protocol changed or altered the Mexican freaty from what it was, as ralified by the Senato, or absolved Mexico from obligation to abide by its stipulation? He made no protocol with Bullwer; he received a declaration from Bulwer and made a counter one. Could they affect the treaty? On the 6th of January, last year, it was said in the Senate that he had had an interview with W R. King, who desied having made any such statement to him (Cayton) as was contained in his dispatch to Bulwer. What a singular position this placed him in: it represented him as having made a false statement in a grave diplomatic dispatch, he was at home at the time and remote from a Post Office, and heard nothing of it until the Priday after, when he telegraphed to The Netional Intelligencer the words used by King to him, which was pablished on a Saturday. On Monday he expected the Senate would have done him justice; but on that day he came into the Senate and reterated his statement that Col. King denied having written any such note. Should not the Senator have done him justice; but on that day he came into the Senate and reterated his statement that Col. King denied having written any such note. Should not the Senator have done him justice; but on that day he came into the Senate and reterated his statement that Col. King denied having written any such note. Should not the S

Mr. CASS-Of course I do. Mr. CLAYTON then read and commented upon Judge

Bragg's publication in behalf of Mr. King, as to what took place between him and Cass, and denied that Cass had dene injustice either to him or King. The Senator's de-claration that the Senate in ratifying the treaty understood it as meaning geographical Central America, and that thought doubly embittered the dying hours of Mr. King. He thought to have seen Mr. King before his departure but did not. He then read a letter from Mr. Rodney, Concat did not. He then read a letter from Mr. Kodney, Consul at Matanzas, who at Mr. King's request read to him Clayton's speech in March Inst, in which letter Rodney says that Mr. King's attention was called to the attack on Mr. Clayton, who had been done great injustice. Mr. King said great injustice had been done him in the debates, and shed tears. He understood Mr. Cass as aking him if he told Mr. Clayton the Senate had undershood that the treaty admitted the British tile at Belize, but he never denied having told Clayton that the treaty Mr. Clayton that the treaty Mr. Clayton that the Lizety Mr. Clayton that

Mr. CLAYTON paid the highest tribute to Mr. King a bor and patriothen, and then, without concluding, the teste adjourned till Mordoy.